

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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1. In 1951, when the Ministry of Heavy Industry was divided into the Ministry of Heavy Industry and the Ministry of Light Industry, the Central Paper Organization which supervises the Bulgarian paper industry became a department of the Chemical Industry Branch of the Ministry of Heavy Industry. Prior to that time, it had been an independant organization.
2. There are seven mills in Bulgaria which produce paper and cardboard and one factory which produces waste paper. A new factory to produce cellulose from raw materials is to be in operation by the end of 1952. Locations are as follows:
  - a. The Stalin Factory, five kilometers west of Kocherinovo railroad station (N 42-05, E 23-04), with which it is connected by a narrow gauge railroad, has one large machine for paper and several small machines for cardboard; it employs about 500 workers and produces 6,000 tons of paper and cardboard annually;
  - b. The Maritsa Factory, located 100-150 meters from the Kostenets railroad station (N 42-18, E 23-52), has two machines for paper; it employs about 400 workers and produces 5,000 tons of paper annually;
  - c. The Dimitŭr Blagoev Factory, located 200 meters from the Bel'ovo railroad station (N 42-13, E 24-01), has two machines for paper, one of which is of German manufacture (trade mark Janke); it employs 400 men and produces 5,000 tons of paper annually;
  - d. The Knyazhevo Factory, located in the Knyazhevo suburb of Sofia at the fork of the road (N 42-40, E 23-15) to Gorna Banya, has two machines for paper; it employs 400 men and produces 5,000 tons of paper annually;
  - e. The Iskŭr Factory, located at the Iskŭr railroad station (N 42-40, E 23-25), has one machine for paper; it employs 300 men and produces 4,000 tons of paper annually;

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- f. The Rhodope Factory, located in the industrial area of Plovdiv, has one small machine for paper; it employs 80 men and produces 1,000 tons of paper annually;
  - g. The small Prakiya Factory in Pazardzhik, which employs 30 to 40 men;
  - h. The Knizhno Sortirovotshna (sic, 'sortirovka' means assortment) Factory, located in the Zakharna Fabrika (Sugar Factory) Quarter of Sofia, about a 10-minute walk from the terminus of the No. 3 streetcar, has two shredding machines which break up and clean used cement bags which are brought in from all parts of Bulgaria; it employs 300 workers, 100 of whom are women; and
  - i. Early in 1952, construction was begun on a large cellulose factory approximately mid-way between Pazardzhik and Bel'ovo; the building was completed near the end of 1952 and the necessary machinery had been brought from the USSR; the factory is to be in operation by the end of 1952; a railroad siding is planned to the main Pazardzhik line.
3. These mills all employ three shifts of workers and operate at capacity. The entire production of approximately 25,000 tons per year is required for national needs and is about equal to requirements. Most of the machinery in all seven factories is old and was originally brought in from Germany.
  4. Cellulose is obtained from the USSR, Finland, Sweden, and Czechoslovakia. The colophony used is of American origin, but it is not known how it is obtained. Aluminum sulfate is obtained from the USSR, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, but is soon to be produced by the Chemical Works at Dimitrovgrad. Dyes are obtained from the Soviet Zone of Germany.
  5. Informant identified the following officials of the Paper Industry Center in Sofia:
    - a. Dzhambazov (fnu), advisor to the Center, about 50 years old, very able, a former manager of the Kocherinovo Paper Factory;
    - b. Kachamakov (fnu), head engineer of the Center, 43 or 44 years old, medium height, black hair, married, a paper expert, not a Party member; and
    - c. Tabakov (fnu), one of the chief engineers of the Center, 32 or 33 years old, not a Party member.

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